The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 241.

WASHINGTON.

Representation in Congress Under the new Census.

A Movement Looking to the Annexation of San Domingo.

No Nominations for the Foreign Appointments.

The Western German Element need not Apply.

A Report to be Made in Favor of Four Hundred Feet Bridge Spans.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE NINTH CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House had a long debate to-day over a bill from the special committee on the census, providing for taking the ninth census. The ratio of representation for the coming decade which the committee had agreed on was one Representative in Congress for every one hundred and seventy thousand people of population, which would make the House consist of 270 members. On this basis New England would lose seven men in Congress and New York three, while Indiana, Illinois and Missouri would gain three or four apiece. Illinois, it is now estimated, would gain six additional members. The attempt of the committee to fix the basis of future representation was strenuously opposed by the Eastern men, and this feature was stricken from the bill and the measure confined simply to the preliminary steps for taking the census. It was then passed.

SAN DOMINGO.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will report back a copy of Mr. Banks' resolution looking to the annexation of San Domingo. Parties are here urging the measure very strongly, and from motives of interest not easily defined in political view. The Democrats will oppose the scheme as being intended only to increase the negro representation in Congress, and to add another million of dollars to the public debt, the Dominican debt being that now.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

Contrary to anticipation, no foreign nominations were made to-day, though it is understood that they were discussed in Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and a goodly portion agreed on. Russell Jones and John Young Scammon, of Chicago, are also to be sent in to-night. Are both to have foreign appointments. The Western German element is to be pretty generally ignored, judging from the large number of applications for consulships which have been rejected.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President signed to-day the following bills: A bill relating to the Government buildings at Fort Totten, Dakota; a bill to carry into effect the convention of July 4th, 1868, between the United States and Mexico for the adjustment of claims.

POSTS OF ENTRY.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have before them bills to create St. Louis and Cincinnati ports of entry, and to regulate the appointment and inspection of the former, but will not report on them at the present session.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals have heard the last evidence on the bridge question, and, as matters stand, will report in favor of four hundred feet spans. The Baltimore and Ohio Company made their last argument to-day against that length of span, but will accept three hundred feet, which is the span they agreed on sometime since, and are erecting such a bridge at Bellaire, on the Ohio-ersburg, across the Ohio river. The Pittsburg interest is opposing most earnestly any span but that of four hundred feet. Nothing, however, will be finally decided on this session.

CUBA.

The Cuban revolutionary Minister has declined the public dinner and serenade tendered him, and prefers that no public demonstration will be made on his account pending the decision of the Government on the question of recognizing the insurgents in Cuba. The administration still declines to receive him, while the Spanish Minister stands ready on a moment's notice to demand his passports if the Cuban representative is recognized in any official way.

LATHROP MOTLEY

had an interview with the President to-day, and has been appointed to a foreign mission, either Austria or England, and will probably be nominated to-morrow.

GEN. SHINTZELMAN.

The bill authorizing the retirement of Brevet Maj. Gen. P. Heintzelman with the full rank of the commander by him held, was, wounded, a Lieut. of Colonel in the regular army, was to-day reported from the Senate Military Committee without amendment.

TOBACCO.

A delegation of tobacco dealers appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day, in consequence of the action on the House bill striking out the provision for free stamps for tax-paid tobacco. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner were present, and explained the course of the committee. Another meeting will be held. It is the opinion that if the Senate sustains its committee the house will refuse to concur.

FILIBUSTERS.

Owing to the representations that a filibustering expedition or intends to leave New Orleans to aid the insurgent Cubans, Admiral Hoff, of the Gulf squadron, has ordered the Narragansett to the mouth of the Mississippi river to intercept them. Government officials advise the President that they are unable to discover one of these much-talked of expeditions.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

More delegations, representing the workingmen and various Trades' Unions, are here urging immediate Congressional action on the order of the Navy Department reducing the wages of the navy-yard employes and opposing any change in the eight-hour law. A bill will be passed this week by the House at least prohibiting this reduction of wages.

KENTUCKY APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Jno. R. Rene Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Kentucky District. For the Louisville District, the applications are Buckner and Whig, and the President inclines to nominate the latter.

BANK OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The House Naval Committee have agreed to report a bill declaring illegal Borie's order reducing the rank of staff officers of the navy.

SENOR ROMERO,

it is said, is coming to Washington on a special mission from the Mexican government.

SENATOR SHERMAN,

of Iowa, sails for Europe April 24th.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President has withdrawn from the Senate the following nominations: Napoleon Underwood, as Assessor of the First District of Louisiana; Edward V. Sullivan, as Minister to Lisbon; Jose de Madrid; W. H. Barnes, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania; D. Hayes Agnew, as Postmaster at Placerville, California.

A CONFIRMED NEGRO.

Among the confirmations yesterday was that of Chas. M. Wilder as Postmaster at Columbia, South Carolina. This is the first confirmation of a colored man. Wilder was formerly a slave.

CAPTAIN CLEBOURN

has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to take command of the Iron-clad Miantonomoh, now fitting out for service.

WITH AN AX TO GRIND.

A delegation from Baltimore called at the Executive Mansion this morning and had an interview with the President, the object being to urge the appointment of ex-Mayor Chapman for Collector of the Port.

TEXAS.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day adopted a resolution to be reported to the House, postponing the Texas vote on the constitution, pending further action by Congress.

C. F. McLaughlin, Denver.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate by the President:

John W. Dodge, Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue.

Jas. L. Cunliffe, Collector Customs District of Minnesota.

S. Dillingham, Naval Officer at New Orleans.

Reuben Stephenson, Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati.

George Fisher, Surveyor of Customs at Cairo, Ill.

The following to be Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Horatio Jenkins, Jr., District of Florida.

Pinckney Rollins, Seventh District of North Carolina.

Lewis G. Brown, Second District of Texas.

James A. Galbraith, First District of Tennessee.

E. T. McGee, Sixth District of Tennessee.

R. J. Donaldson, First District of South Carolina.

Theodore C. Johnson, Third District of Louisiana.

John S. Chapman, Second District of Louisiana.

John T. Foster, First District of Alabama.

Also the following to be Assessors of internal revenue:

Jacob W. Bowen, Seventh District of North Carolina.

Chas. W. Pearce, First District of Alabama.

Jos. O'Brien, Fifth District of Tennessee.

Blanc F. Jouberi, First District of Louisiana.

Warren Meyers, District of Nevada.

F. Blades, Seventh District of Illinois.

Among the postmasters confirmed are the following:

J. W. Wakefield, Bath, Me.

John J. Speed, Louisville.

A. J. Smith, Lynn.

M. R. Oakley, Bondout, N. Y.

H. S. Humphrey, Vandalia, Ill.

John P. Bowen, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania.

James C. Babcock, Ninth District of Illinois.

The following to be postmasters:

W. H. F. Denny, Circleville, O.

Thos. Blossom, Buffalo, N. Y.

B. Wynn, Platteville, Wis.

S. Howe, Monroe, Wis.

H. Spencer, Madison, Wis.

C. Eslinger, Manitowoc, Wis.

W. N. Denny, Vincennes, Ind.

E. B. Sheppard, Ill.

Isaac B. Gay, Erie, Pa.

J. H. Cresswell, Titusville, Pa.

The following to be Indian Agents:

W. F. Arney, New Mexico.

C. F. Brown, Agent for the Chippewas of Missouri and others.

W. H. Rockaway, Indian Agent for Michigan.

The following to be Registers of Land Offices:

Wm. J. Loed, Springfield, Mo.

M. Jones, Traverse City, Michigan.

G. W. Martin, Junction City, Kansas.

H. Bartlett, at Clare, Wis.

The following to be Receivers of Public Moneys:

Jas. M. Wilkinson, Marquette, Mich.

Wm. Odenheimer, Springfield, Mo.

H. M. Blickling, St. Clair, Wis.

Wm. J. Stokes, Pension Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

B. M. Prentice, Pension Agent, Quincy, Illinois.

W. T. Sappus, United States Attorney, District of Iowa.

Thos. J. Young, United States Marshal, District of Oregon.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION

this afternoon was largely attended. A number of gentlemen accompanied the ladies who paid their respects. Mrs. Grant was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Gen. Babcock and Mrs. Senator Williams.

INDIAN LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has prepared 43 patents embracing about 9,000 acres of land in Kansas from the Miami national reserve for members of the Miami tribe of Indians, under the provisions of the treaty with those Indians, of June 5, 1854, which allotments were approved by the Secretary of the Interior February 11, 1869.

SUPREME COURT

It is the intention of the Supreme Court to hold its session during October, November and December, then adjourn over till the 1st of February and hold another session of three months. If the bill to reorganize the Court becomes a law, this arrangement will become permanent.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Emil Roeckester, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen.

B. H. Litchfield, Marshal of Dakota.

G. W. French, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

Jefferson P. Kidder, Associate Justice of Dakota.

J. Howe, Chief Justice of Wyoming.

J. W. Clingham and Wm. T. Jones, Associate Justices of Wyoming.

Also the following Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Horatio Jenkins, jr., District of Florida.

Pinckney Rollins, Seventh District of North Carolina.

Lewis G. Brown, Second District of Texas.

James A. Galbraith, First District of Tennessee.

E. T. McGee, Sixth District of Tennessee.

R. J. Donaldson, First District of South Carolina.

Theodore C. Johnson, Third District of Louisiana.

John S. Chapman, Second District of Louisiana.

John T. Foster, First District of Alabama.

Also the following to be Assessors of internal revenue:

Jacob W. Bowen, Seventh District of North Carolina.

Chas. W. Pearce, First District of Alabama.

Jos. O'Brien, Fifth District of Tennessee.

Blanc F. Jouberi, First District of Louisiana

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The railroad depot at Madisonville will be completed this week.

G. W. Kelsey, a peddler, has mysteriously disappeared from Maysville, and it is thought that he has been foully dealt with.

H. H. Skiles, of Warren county, has yielded to the solicitations of his friends, and announces himself as a candidate for the Legislature from that county.

Rev. R. G. Brank, pastor of the second Presbyterian church, Lexington, has accepted a call to a church in St. Louis, and will leave for his new field of labor in a short time.

The Madisonville Times says: "Oceans of water have fallen hereabouts since our last; the roads are almost impassable, and the weather is still unsettled. It is high time that oats and corn were in the ground, but no move has been made in that direction as yet, owing to the extreme wet weather.

The Paducah Herald says: "We learn, from various reliable sources, that the prospect of an extraordinary crop of wheat throughout the purchase was never more promising than at the present time. A farmer living some twenty miles back of the city was offered twenty bushels of wheat per acre for his entire crop, but refused."

The Frankfort Yeoman says A. G. Alexander sold last Friday to Col. S. D. Bruce, of New York, a two-year old Ned Forrest colt, dam a Mambrino Chief mare, for $200; also, a short-horn bull calf to E. Milnes, of Missouri, for $60. D. Swigert, of Stockwood stud farm, sold his celebrated hurdle horse Bilnboro to a New Orleans party for $1,500.

A guest at a Paducah hotel was terribly frightened the other evening by a big black negro dropping through the ceiling into her apartment. The landlord had been informed that thieves were secreted in the house for the purpose of robbery, and sent one of the negro waiters to search the garret. The darky, while prosecuting the search, made a misstep, and the plastering giving way was precipitated into the lady's room.

A county convention, to appoint delegates to the Senatorial convention at Lawrenceburg, on the 31st instant, was held in Frankfort on Monday. Resolutions approving the action of the District Committee, commending James W. Tate as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, tendering the thanks of the people to Hon. S. I. M. Major, the late Representative, and nominating Capt. D. M. Bowen as the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Franklin county, were adopted.

The Lexington Statesman says: "Some days ago, for a violation of the rules of the college, several Agricultural College boys were expelled. The students, for some cause, determined to have a little sport of the matter, and so, last Friday night, hung one of the expelled ones in effigy, determining the next day to take the effigy out to the Poor-house pond and drown it. These proceedings not pleasing the President of the college, he had some twenty of them arrested on Saturday and put under bonds to keep the peace, to have excited somewhat a portion of the students, and they determined to carry out the intention of taking the effigy to the pond. So they got the college band and proceeded to do so, but first, by a ruse, released the twenty prisoners, who joined the procession and as the party, headed by the band, proceeded to the pond, and, after tying a rock to the neck of the effigy, they pitched it in."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Baltimore has about $53,000,000 invested in the oyster and fruit packing business.

Ripe strawberries are plentiful in the Charleston (S. C.) market.

A lad fourteen years of age was arrested for horse-stealing near Panola, Miss., last week.

The Bolivar (Tenn.) Bulletin is offered for sale.

The greater portion of the town of Rodney, Miss., was burned on Thursday last.

Rev. Sherrod Harris, a Baptist minister, died at his residence in Marshall county, Miss., a few days ago, aged 70 years.

Swearing is so prevalent at Summit, Miss., that the authorities have commenced punishing the offender.

The first shipment of green peas from Charleston, South Carolina, this season was made on Friday last.

A movement is on foot in Calhoun county, Ala., to erect a monument to Major Jno. Pelham, a gallant Confederate soldier.

The Probate Judge is the only officer in Tallahatchie county, Miss., the others having been removed by order No. 16.

Greenville, Ala., has 6,200 inhabitants and 10 business houses. Between 18,000 and 20,000 bales of cotton have been received there this season.

It is reported in Charleston, S. C., that C. D. Hayne, the negro representative from Barnwell county, has been appointed postmaster at Aiken.

A man giving his name as John Sullivan, and claiming to be a resident of this State, was arrested at Anderson, S. C., a few days ago for horse-stealing.

The work of boring the artesian well at Charleston, South Carolina, has been stopped by an alligator making its way into the main pipe, and has defied all attempts to remove it.

Mrs. Harriet Lundy, an aged and respectable widow lady, living near Edgefield, South Carolina, was burned to death, on the 20th ultimo, in her dwelling, which accidentally took fire.

The Meridian (Miss.) Mercury says: "Some devilish negroes down by Dunn's mill are becoming outrageous and bidding defiance to to law. They are burning houses and bringing terror upon the whole neighborhood."

William Hughes, a brakesman on a train on the New Orleans and Jackson road, fell from a ladder he was ascending at a tank near Magnolia, Miss., on the 30th ult. The cars passed over him, badly crushing one of his legs, and terribly injuring his head.

An effort is to be made at Lebanon, Tenn., to get up a grand tournament at the fair grounds, for the purpose of raising funds to be given to the Confederate orphan asylum at Charleston. General A. P. Stewart is President of the organization.

An employe on the N. O., J. & G. N. Railroad, named Boscolin, was found dead on the track about three miles north of Jackson, Miss., on Sunday morning last. He had been on a spree, had fallen upon the road, and both the trains going north and south, passed over him.

Natchez, Miss., is without an officer of any kind—no Mayor, no Selectmen, no Assessor or Collector, no City Clerk, Marshal, or policemen. Every officer is disqualified. The new Sheriff of the county has appointed the eight former policemen Deputy Sheriffs to preserve the peace and make the necessary arrests until the city government is re-established.

The New Orleans and Vicksburg railroad, which is to connect with the chain of river railroads from St. Louis, has received the sanction of the Governor of Louisiana and will be put under contract at once. The people of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Natchez, and Vicksburg are alive to the importance of the work, and are said to be impatient for its commencement.

The Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle says: "Another grand influx of mules from Kentucky and Tennessee, to the far South, has set in. Nearly every southward passenger train during the past week or ten days has had from two to four loads of the long eared quadrupeds hitched on in front of the baggage car. It is estimated that the border States will sell from fifteen to twenty millions dollars' worth of mules to the cotton States this year—not to speak of horses."

Quite an interest is rising in North Alabama on the cotton factory question. The Athens Post says the case in Alabama now running are very successful. Mr. Hungley, President of the Alabama-Georgia Manufacturing Company, near West Point, has made a report of the year's operations. The buildings have been put up at a cost of about $60,000. It will be soon stocked with machinery at an additional cost of about $30,000.

The Woodville (Miss.) Republican says a shocking case of death occurred a few days since on the Misray place, belonging to the estate of the late John W. Burruss. A negro man by the name of Bishop was attacked by something much resembling charcoal, which in a few hours from its first appearance produced death. The swelling appeared to proceed from a pustule on the negro's nose, and the belief is that some poisonous matter had probably penetrated.

A negro named Perry stole, a few days since, a shot gun and appurtenances from a widow lady, Mrs. Segurion, living five miles from Enterprise, Miss. When she went to reclaim her property she was beaten and otherwise maltreated by the negro's wife. The outrage was followed up by burning up her corn crib and its contents. A negro preacher who rules in the neighborhood says that the evil-doers shall be protected, and he bids defiance to the officers of the law.

Our special correspondent, writing from Washington county, Miss., under date of March 25th, says: "Planting season is nearly over, behind and labor much scarcer than ever. Your general observation upon the prospects of cotton under head of 'Economy and Commercial,' strikes a very correct view. Last year's crop cannot be exceeded this year. Not but that planters are peculiarly able and willing to plant, but the labor is not to be had. As an example of the effectiveness, I have one colored tenant who has twelve hands on sixty-five acres; another has six hands on forty acres, and so on. In old times this force would cultivate over twice as much land."

Persecution.

The office-seekers, it is said, give Grant scarcely five hours out of the twenty-four for natural rest and recreation. They are killing him by inches. He sighs for escape but is afraid of giving offense. He is getting nervous and tremulous. His blood is drying up. His lips and nose are growing thin. He sighingly thinks of the fate of Harrison and Taylor. Half of the time he would gladly be in the fortress in which Jeff. Davis wore irons during the war. But it opens not to him its hospitable gate.

An Equivocal Law.

It is to the exceeding discredit of both Congress and the President that a tenure-of-office law has been enacted, in regard to the proper understanding or construction of which there was much doubt and dissension before its enactment and has been no less doubt and discussion since. Gen. Butler and others argued on the floor of the House of Representatives, whilst the bill of the conference committee was pending, the same bill which is now a law, that if, under its provisions, the President should suspend a man from office and no successor nominated by him should be confirmed by the Senate before the close of its ensuing session, the suspended person, instead of having a right to claim a restoration to his former place, might be kept out by the President and a successor named who could hold the office till the Senate should act upon the subject at a subsequent session. On the other hand, leading and influential Senators insisted in their speeches, that, by the operation of the bill, if an office-holder should be suspended and no successor confirmed by the Senate during its next session, the suspended person would have a right to resume the functions of his place. President Grant, it seems, not being able to decide for himself on which side the preponderance of argument lay, referred the question to his Attorney General. That officer, as in duty bound, decided that the refusal or omission of the Senate to confirm the nomination of the successor of a suspended officer would not restore the latter, but that the President might make another nomination or as many others as he pleased after the Senate's adjournment. Upon the pretended strength of this decision of the Attorney General, President Grant signed the tenure-of-office bill, evidently intending to have the country understand, that, if his law-officer had construed the bill as Butler and thousands of others construed it, he would have put his veto on it. We said that it is extremely discreditable to both Congress and President Grant that a tenure-of-office bill so vague and equivocal in its provisions or its language as to give rise to disputes, between its leading supporters and its leading opponents, as to its correct meaning in a most important and vital particular, has become a law. The diametrically opposite constructions put upon the bill were known to all. They were discussed by all not only in both houses of Congress but outside of Congress. The exact meaning of the bill might have been fixed by a half dozen words if Senators and Representatives had chosen to fix it or if the President had chosen that they should fix it. But it was purposely left uncertain, doubtful, ambiguous, so that Senators, Representatives, President, and Attorney General might render it according to their respective likings. It was a deliberate trick, swindle, got up by politicians anxious to stave off a present trouble or dissension, trusting that events and circumstances might make all easy for them in the future. If Grant had had any more nerve than a bowl of calves'-foot jelly, he would not, in his actual or assumed perplexity, have gone to his Attorney General to learn how *he* understood the bill, but would have sent it back to Congress, asking that body to make it distinctly intelligible. If a question shall at any time arise as to the meaning of the law and its practical construction, the opinion of Grant's Attorney General will amount to nothing in the case. The Senate will not recognize him or the Supreme Court itself as authority. Moreover the President, even though backed not only by his law-officer but by his whole Cabinet, will never, unless a very widely different state of things from that which now exists shall arise, venture to confront the Senate upon the subject of the operation of the law which that body has succeeded in creating. He is subjugated. And so he will remain.

A Vile Appointment.

The appointment of Ashley, of Ohio, as Governor of the Territory of Montana, is a disgraceful act. This Ashley is the Ashley who made himself so infamously conspicuous and notorious in the impeachment case. Most of our readers no doubt remember that developments, showing the utter vileness and villainy of his character, were made at that time. He showed that there was no depth of dishonor or of crime to which he would not unhesitatingly descend for the accomplishment of corrupt purposes. The loathing felt for him was universal.

This Ashley has been for some time especially intent upon getting himself appointed Governor of Montana, a Territory in which he has been sojourning for the last few months. He obtained, whilst Mr. Lincoln was President, and whilst he himself was Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, the appointment, as Surveyor General of the Territory of Colorado, of a Mr. Case, a friend or accomplice of his, and wrote a couple of letters to him telling him, that the opportunity which his official position in Colorado would give him for land speculations, by prospecting and locating town sites and other choice lands, would enable *them*, Ashley and Case, to make this the richest office in the President's gift, and that he, Ashley, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, would have much to do with the Government expenditures in that Territory, and that, for furnishing this rare and extraordinary opportunity, he asked *only* to be an equal partner with Case in all the resulting wealth. We have the authority of the Cincinnati Commercial, an old and substantial Radical organ, for the statement that this representation of Ashley to Case, accompanied with glowing descriptions of the opulence that was opened to them, and with exhortations designed to lift Case's expectations up to the hight of his good fortune, and with the requirement of a writing from him guaranteeing to Ashley an equal partnership, and with the condition that he should give two of Ashley's brothers positions in the surveying force, constituted the substance of the two Colorado letters which were subsequently published.

All these facts are well understood in the Toledo district of Ohio, in which Ashley lived. He is not only unpopular there but odious. His old constituents rejected him by a large majority as a candidate for re-election to Congress, though they gave Grant for the Presidency a majority of twelve hundred. This was a strong condemnation of Ashley upon documentary evidence. The whole matter was known to President Grant at the time of Ashley's appointment as Territorial Governor and had been known to him and earnestly pressed home upon him for some time. But the proofs of Ashley's shame, corruption, and criminality availed nothing with the President. They seem to have made no impression upon him. Perhaps they could not permeate his stolidity. It was nothing to him that an applicant for the Governorship of Montana had, whilst Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, procured the appointment of an accomplice as Surveyor General of Colorado and proposed to him that they two, the one as Chairman of the House Committee on Territories and the other as Surveyor General of the Territory, should club their respective official opportunities and facilities for land speculations and the disbursement of the public money and enjoy the vast profits in partnership, it being stipulated that two of the brothers of the Chairman, for the better guarding of his interests, should be employed upon all the Surveyor General's surveys.

It is far from our desire to use harsh language in relation to General Grant. We should be glad to employ the mildest terms that would adequately express the true character of his actions, yet our opinion is, and we think that every honest and sensible man's opinion must be, that, under all the circumstances of the case, the appointment of Ashley as Governor of Montana was one which no other President that the country ever had would have made. What President Grant's motive may have been we can hardly conceive, for Ashley, so far as we know, is not a relative of him or his wife, never was an old friend or class-mate of his, and never contributed money to buy him a house and lot. No motive occurs to us except fierce and bitter hate of President Johnson, whom Ashley labored by subornation of perjury and every other villainous means to eject from office at the impeachment trial.

Rejection of the Darien Canal Treaty.

When the Hon. Caleb Cushing negotiated the treaty for the construction of the Darien Canal by the United States, nobody anticipated any other trouble in the case than the obtaining of the necessary money and the requisite hands for the construction of the great work within the stipulated time. The Senate of Colombia, however, has rejected the treaty, and for alleged reasons that seem strange and insufficient. By the treaty, the United States were to have the right of way through Colombia and to supply the capital for the construction of the Canal; and the Colombia Senate concluded from these provisions that their State must be entitled to an equal participation in the profits from the first, though certainly nothing of the kind was expressed or either was or could be implied. Surely nothing less than full profits for a time and a very considerable time could possibly induce the investment of capital and labor in that fearfully pestilential region, and Colombia might well be content, at least for a series of years, with the vast commercial advantages resulting to her from the passage of the canal through her territory and from the consequently increased value of her real estate, the springing up of cities, markets, manufactures, &c., &c., throughout her borders, and the gathering of the population of all countries upon her soil. The benefits to her, if the work should ever be completed, would be immense, almost beyond calculation, even without any division, first or last, of the profits of the canal.

The Colombia Senate, whilst rejecting the Cushing treaty, evidently invites the negotiation of another, but the suggested provisions either amount to little, or, like the one we have mentioned above, are entirely too hard and exacting.

The third condition specified is "direct and palpable benefits for Colombia and a yearly revenue in an ascending scale, and, if possible, a remuneration in advance;" and this condition or stipulation is called for independently of the profits of the canal and even of the question whether the canal shall yield any profits. Nobody can suppose that our Government, unless insane, will undertake to make the "remuneration in advance" or promise "a yearly revenue on an ascending scale." When the canal shall have been built by our Government or people, if it shall ever be, and when its vast value shall be practically illustrated, if it shall ever be, a negotiation about "a yearly revenue on an ascending scale" may be in order, but any talk about such a schedule now or about "a remuneration in advance" is too absurd to be contemplated with patience.

It is said that the Senate of Colombia has been influenced in its action upon the Cushing treaty by the impression industriously circulated among the Senators that France, to prevent the United States from having, in the Darien canal, a formidable and dangerous rival to the French route to Asia, would pay more than we negotiated to pay, in fact an almost fabulous sum for the Darien right of way. If we are to remain a nation fit to inhabit the earth, we certainly should not like to see France have the monopoly of ship navigation across the Isthmus, but this is no reason why we should let ourselves be swindled to death by the miserable little State of Colombia. Lieutenant Commander Selfridge, in a late letter to Vice Admiral Porter, pronounces the harbor of both Caledonia bay and San Blas as perfectly suitable for the location of one terminus of the canal, and, if the worst shall come to the worst, we may balance ourselves upon an old American doctrine, known as the Monroe doctrine, and order Louis Napoleon and his friends out of Colombia as we ordered them out of Mexico. There is no knowing what we can do till we are tried.

What Congress Means to Do.

The Radicals of Congress have probably very little apprehension that President Grant will make any formidable resistance to their measures, but, not knowing what state of case may possibly arise, inasmuch as their trial of him, though thus far entirely satisfactory, has been short, they are evidently determined on having a two-thirds majority, so that they may be able, if necessary, to override his vetoes as they overrode Johnson's. Their unscrupulous determination in regard to this matter might be known from their general character and conduct, but it is abundantly manifest from their whole action in relation to the contested seats in the House of Representatives. The Democrats last fall, in spite of the grossest injustice and a thousand disadvantages, fairly elected considerably more than a third of the members of the House and of course felt confident that any righteous veto from President Grant would be sustained. But defeated Radical candidates, trusting to the nasty partisan partiality of Congress, proceeded to set up claims to the seats of their successful Democratic competitors. Notices of nineteen contests were given by rejected Radicals, almost every one of whom had been beaten by a majority of thousands. The House Committee on Elections have reported upon several of the cases, and in each and every instance not only reported that the Radical claimant was elected but recommended that he should be allowed to occupy the contested seat during the pendency of the contest in the House. Not the slightest attention is given to any rule that has ever prevailed in any past time. All considerations but those of partisan triumph are pitched to the winds. Honesty is so bitterly scorned, that even its semblance is deemed unfit to be assumed. The amount of the whole matter is, that the Radicals of Congress will have not only their indispensable two-thirds majority, but, to make all sure, a nice margin to spare. In order to this, they will reject newly-elected Democratic members by the score, and then, if need be, find pretenses for expelling Democrats who have been occupying uncontested seats for the last year. But why should not such things be? Do not the people patiently endure all? And will not the people, if necessary, patiently endure as much more? What indications to the contrary can the keenest mortal gaze detect?

A Hint to Grant from a Friend.

The Cincinnati Commercial, the most influential Republican organ in Ohio, is responsible for the following, from which a feeling peeps out, which, whether concealed or not, must pervade the minds of hundreds of thousands of those who voted for the Radical candidate in November:

A correspondent writes to be informed if Grant's middle name is Smith (Ulysses Smith Grant). We suspect the wretch is a Smith himself and wants a postoffice. We decline to answer.

Certainly any Radical organ that is not at heart disgusted with the President's unparalleled nepotism must be incapable of feeling disgust for anything, though certainly not incapable of exciting it. Why do not all the Radical organs speak out and endeavor to correct, in the Chief Magistrate of their choice, a low and vulgar vice that is to all eyes a foul stigma upon his administration?

☞ Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, writes a column and a half to enforce a particular interpretation of the new tenure-of-office law. A Radical organ in Baltimore publishes two columns and a half to enforce a directly contrary interpretation. The two achieve equal success. Neither seems to have the slightest advantage over the other. This is as it should be between political brethren.

The Deficiency Bill.

The deficiency bill must be hurried through Congress this week. It has, of course, been postponed till the last week of the session in order that there might be no time for Democratic Senators and Representatives to discuss the policy, which, in the opinion at least of the Radical party, has rendered it necessary. The majority, in their appropriation bills before the Presidential election, practiced a cool and deliberate fraud upon the country by cutting down their estimates in order to impress the nation with the belief that they were practicing economy and not extravagance, and the dishonest trick, although exposed and denounced by Democratic Senators and Representatives, was vehemently denied by its authors. Now comes the inevitable deficiency bill, the bill which every man of sense has known would come, and we shall see how many millions in addition to the tremendous estimates are to be abstracted by the tax-gathering army from the shriveled pockets of a shriveled people. As the Radicals of Congress probably see no longer any particular need of delicacy or dissimulation or disguise, constituting, as they do, a large majority of the body to whish they belong or which belongs to them and having the other two departments of the Government under their control, we may expect them to grab without scruple or remorse just as much as they want. How much will it be?

Glorying in One's Shame.

Louisiana follows close in the track of Kansas in ratifying the suffrage amendment. Think of a slave State taking such action! Verily, "things is changed!" A few years ago no degree of insanity would have pardoned a man for even dreaming of such an event. Well can we exclaim, Shakspeareanly, "By St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!"—[Evening Dispatch (Radical).

Thus do the Radicals exult in what is their shame! We repeat the language of the Dispatch—*think* of Louisiana taking such action! A few years ago no degree of insanity would have pardoned a man for even dreaming of such an event! Well can we exclaim, Shakspeareanly, "By St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!"—[Evening Dispatch (Radical).

Thus do the Radicals exult in what is their shame! We repeat the language of the Dispatch—*think* of Louisiana taking such action! A few years ago no degree of insanity would have pardoned a man for even dreaming of such an event! Why but because no degree of insanity a few years ago would have pardoned him for even dreaming that a time was coming when the dominant party of the country would enfranchise Louisiana negroes, disfranchise all her respectable and decent white men, subjecting them to negro rule, and sustain and uphold the negro power by the whole military might of the republic! Is there any especial occasion to "exclaim Shakspeareanly" and tell us swearing by "St. Paul" because the Louisiana negroes, mounted by the Federal Government upon the necks of the white race, go for creating negro suffrage throughout the country? Did "any degree of insanity ever dream" that the negroes, if the requisite power were theirs, would use it otherwise?

A Nice Envoy.

George Wilkes, of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, a sporting paper, devoted to horse-racing, swindling, billiards, cheap-jacking, prize-fighting, walking-matches, and betting upon all conceivable subjects, has for some time been seeking the appointment of Minister to Mexico. The latest conjectures at Washington are that he will obtain it. His chief recommendation, if not to be found in the general character of his flash paper, the organ of "the fancy," is that, during the Presidential canvass, he proffered largely and noisily bets of other people's money in favor of the election of Grant and attached himself to Grant personally as a flatterer and a "toady." George Wilkes is not of the order of men who, in sound and healthy times, would be able even to get themselves talked about in connection with important or respectable diplomatic appointments. He was the regular negotiator of Heenan, the bruiser, in the arrangement of the fight between the latter and Tom King, the champion of the English ring. His negotiatory letters were published in his Spirit of the Times, and it is very likely that he has submitted them to Grant as evidence of his high qualifications for carrying on a diplomatic correspondence with the high officials of Mexico. He has been a stakeholder in a great many prize-fights, and the best that we can say of him is that we never heard of his running away with the funds.

Present Loyalty.

Since the nomination of General Longstreet by the President and his confirmation by the Senate, it is obvious that the fact of having served in the Confederate army can no longer be urged against any man as a barrier to his right to hold office. The Radicals say that one who served in the Southern army may justly hold office if he is now loyal. We say the same thing, and, whatever *they* may mean by loyalty, we mean the spirit of true allegiance to the Union and to the Constitution. Whoever is loyal to these, no matter what may have been his course during the war, may justly and properly hold the best offices in the land, the very highest one not excepted.

Louisiana's Lieutenant Governor.

Dunn, the negro Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, recently traveled on General Beauregard's railroad. General B. required him to take a second-class car. The Radical papers complain that Louisiana and her second officer were thereby grossly insulted. We think that the Creole General did right. No doubt he would willingly have opened the door of a first-class car to the Lieutenant Governor, but, if he had done so, the negro would have stepped in. The white passengers couldn't have had the Lieutenant Governor among them without smelling the negro.

☞ When Drake and Schurz, the Radical Senators from Missouri, who, although political and personal enemies, had come together for the occasion, called upon President Grant and informed him that arrangement they had made in regard to the distribution of the Federal offices in St. Louis, Grant said to them, "there's my old friend Gen. A. J. Smith, who helped me to obtain such an office at such a time, and I shall appoint him postmaster, and then there's my other old friend," &c., &c., &c. Well, he has appointed his old friend A. J. Smith postmaster. The old friendship may be a great thing to the parties immediately concerned, but isn't it a very small thing to the country?

☞ We wish that Grant could be persuaded to think that the country is some relation of his.

CITY ITEMS.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

Hegeman's Ferrated Elixer of Bark. A pleasant combination of iron from Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable properties of Iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of M dame Demorest's, New York.

Having opened a branch of the above establishments at 141 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, I am prepared to furnish the latest fashions in advance of the published modes. Ladies will do well to call and learn my prices before going elsewhere. Particular attention paid to cutting, fitting, and making ladies' and children's clothing. Dress-makers in want of patterns will be supplied with any and all patterns very cheap, thereby saving them the time and trouble of sending to New York. Pinking and fluting done to order. MRS. L. C. METCALFE.

☞ Only the best artists and photographers are employed by J. C. Eirod. That is why he makes all sizes and kinds of pictures better, finer, and for less money than any other gallery in the city. New card-sized photos only $2 per dozen. Second gallery on Main, below Fourth street.

☞ Oscenas, that offensive disease in the nose with which hundreds are afflicted, is relieved at once by Dr. Jones, at the Louisville Hotel, and cured in a short time. Read his advertisement.

☞ Webster's Gallery is well worth a visit just to see what can be done in photography.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ We have now in store one of the largest and best selected stocks of spring styles of Wall Paper and Window Shades ever brought to this city, which we sell lower than the lowest, wholesale and retail. Country merchants are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store Shades made to order at short notice.

Samples of Wall Paper sent on application. LAPP & BROS.,
No. 99 East Fourth street, next door to Fonda's grocery,
a6d6 **near Market.**

Remember

that the finest stock of Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags, satchels, &c., can always be found at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad Su, WAFtf

Buy Your Trunks at Headquarters,

and that is at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad Su, WAFtf

Remember

that D. O'Hare's great trunk house is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad Su, WAFtf

Solid Sole Leather Trunks,

with improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
ad Su, WAFtf

☞ Every housekeeper who wishes to make good biscuit, cakes, &c., should use Dooley's yeast powder. It is the best ever offered to the public. Perfectly pure, it is healthy and nutritious. For sale by the best grocers. Try it.
mar14 cod 1m

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
ad Su, WAFtf

☞ The best article now in use for making light, and perfect biscuits, cakes, pies, dumplings &c., is Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is perfectly fine and free from all injurious substances. Sold by all good grocers. mh7ex2m

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad SuWAFtf

French China, Glass, and Queensware,

Just received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market, between Third and Fourth.
mh26 deod15

Sole Leather Steamer Trunks

at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad SuWAFtf

Ladies' Fine French Bureau Trunks,

first quality, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad SuWAFtf

☞ **Buttons of all descriptions at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.**

The Eugenie Trunk

at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad SuWAFtf

Several Good Trunk-makers

wanted at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad SuWAFtf

☞ **Silk and Cotton Cord, Fringes and Tassels, at wholesale and retail. MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth st.**

Look to Your Interest,

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad SuWAFtf

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 143 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad SuWAFtf

☞ **Gold and Silver Trimmings, Stars and Fringes, at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.**

Still a Greater Reduction

in trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad SuWAFtf

To Tobacco Manufacturers.

For Sale—At a very reduced price, one Munsur & Coleman's wheel press, with retainers, moulds, &c. W. T. GRAY,
apr4 tf 479 west Market street.

Chestnut Street Building Lot.

Special attention is called to Messrs. Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson's advertisement of that beautiful building lot situated on Chesnut street, south side, between Brook and Floyd, which they offer at private sale for a few days, at very reduced prices. apddtf

Use Dr. Graves's Soothing Syrup

for children teething. It is sold by all druggists.
mar27 dtm

Stop! Listen for a Moment!

WE ALL SUFFER with sick headache, we neuralgia, constipation, indigestion, and their good second cousin, biliousness; by stopping into a drug store you can procure a few bottles of Wardt's Eureka Blood Bitters, which will purify the blood, and consequently recuperates the energy of muscle and nerve, thereby regenerating the old life of the system and making the poor depending invalid feel like a new man.

Have you that plague of life—rheumatism? Try Wardt's Eureka. Have you a cough or cold, or any consumption in its first stage? Try Ward's Eureka. Are you a sufferer from dyspepsia? Try Ward's Eureka. It has been proven to be a success for derangements of that kind. Are you troubled with the blues? Remember Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters—compounded of ingredients purely vegetable. Sold by the best druggists and physicians of Kentucky. Try it. Do try it.

Ward's Eureka Blood Bitters is presented to the public, not as an experiment, but as an established remedy for all diseases of the blood. A sure for sprains, pains in the limbs or neuralgia and "rheumatic sufferers to name." Don't delay, but buy a bottle of Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters. They approve, and are fully approved by all who may try it. W. M. WARD, Sole Proprietor,
mh21 dtm Louisville, Ky.

☞ Go to Dr. Bedford, No. 30, Jefferson street, and get your tooth extracted without pain, and filled in a perfect manner, and at reasonable charges; services: $1 for the first tooth. Fresh gas always on hand. mh23 dtm

For Coughs and Colds.

Use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
no8 dtf

☞ Hagan's money broker and loan office, No. 154 Third street, next door to Monte' livery stable. Stocks, bonds, diamonds, silver-ware, gold and silver watches taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory.
mar14 dtm

Burnett's Cocoaine.

A Compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for the Hair.

MARRIED.

LINDENBERGER—MILLER—On Tuesday evening, April 6th, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Jefferson county, Mr. Sol. LINDENBERGER, of this city, to Miss ANNA MILLER, of the county.

Again the insatiate archer has pierced the ranks of the benedicts, and one in the foremost rank has struck his colors and surrendered for life. Sparkling eyes and trembling lips have but his reprite to the altar—and never did farrer or more graceful conqueror bind a willing prisoner. We congratulate the fortunate groom in having gained for a partner one who will shed such a halo of love light over his pathway through life. Heaven could not shower its blessings nor show the pathway with more to a more worthy couple. They started life's journey with the most joyful congratulations of hosts of friends.

DIED.

MILTON—Tuesday morning, April 6, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. LUCINDA A. MILTON.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday evening at 3 o'clock, from the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church. 87 dtf

SUMMERS—Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, J. M. SUMMERS, in the 59th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, on Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston, this (Wednesday) evening at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ERLE—On Tuesday afternoon, at 30 minutes past 5 o'clock, MARY ELLEN, daughter of Henry W. Erle, in the 16th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock and 30 m. p. m. to-day, from the residence of her husband, No. 49 West Market street.

JAMES CARMON is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District, comprising 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Wards. 87 dtf

☞ **R. T. TORIAN,**
TOBACCO FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
63 CARONDELET ST.,
New Orleans, La.

Liberal advances made on consignments to above house by

J. S. PHELPS.....LOUISVILLE, KY.
MACKEY, NESBIT & CO.....EVANSVILLE, IND.
G. W. JARRETT.....PADUCAH, KY.
CLIFTON DANCY.....CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
feb8 deodkm

LOCAL NOTICES.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad SuWAF tf

Remember

that you can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for one dollar. Beat it if you can. 143 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ad SuWAF tf

☞ **Military Goods and Regalia Trimmings at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.**

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

MRS. ELIZA SPIEGELBERG,
No. 100 Fourth Street,
West Side, between Market and Jefferson,

has received her spring stock of goods, consisting of

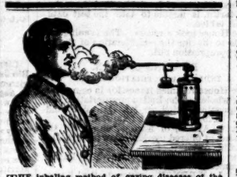
Trimmings, Laces, Black Silks, Cloaking Cloth, &c.,

and is ready to fill all orders for cloaks, mantillas and

LADIES' SUITS,

at short notice. Orders by letter will be carefully attended to, and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed. Mar31 SuWAFtm

☞ **The largest and latest assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.**
Mar21 SuWAFtm



THE inhaling method of curing diseases of the Throat and Lungs which reduces specific remedies to warm spray and applies them directly to the diseased part, as practiced by Dr. Jones, who on account of his immense practice, has extended the stay at the Louisville Hotel until April 1st only.

Symptoms of Chronic Catarrh, by Dr. J. A. Jones.

1st—Of the head—heavy, dull aching over the eyes, sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight, or heat, or coldness on top of the head, scabbing and crusting scales in the ears, dullness of hearing; often the secretion collects in the middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness; the lining membrane behind the nasal bones, the head throughout the whole alimentary canal and down into the lungs, it has but to extend itself to affect the whole system. In the severe VIRULENT in the nose, sometimes causing a tender sore of pecular character, which changes of color, from pale to dark red, and finally to black, and if not arrested will destroy the bone, and then the cartilage, causing the nose to fall in, and in bad cases the whole face is destroyed. Sometimes the disease is confined to the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called laryngeal consumption, bronchitis, etc.

Symptoms of the Throat, &c.

A collection of tenacious or slimy secretion falling down into the throat and throwy coughing, hawking, spitting, hoarseness, scraping; keep open the head pipe, difficult breathing, oppression and soreness under the breast bone, pain between the shoulders, rheumatic pains between the shoulders; still neck or aching cold, palpitation of the heart, liquid lives, sometimes yellow consumption, general dull and heavy feeling, extreme shortness of breath, nose to nose in stomach pit, bloated sensation, belching of wind, yawning, gaping, keeping the mouth open to breathe, distress, sleepless nights, worse when lying down; and it now extends to the stomach, irritation of the lungs, or follows the mucous membranes through the whole alimentary canal, causing dull aching dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, inflammation of the bladder, trouble in the kidneys, etc. (and it never nearly the whole train of female diseases) and general consumption and death. Sometimes scrofula, etc., with all of which, and many other symptoms called by every different name, the sufferer may exist A WHILE.

Oscena—An Offensive Disease in the Nose,

Which eats away the partition bone, destroys the sense of smell, produces fetor or fetorous scabs, the shape of the nostril; sometimes flat, often raised with blood and matter; causes a sense of dull aching over the eyes; headache, loss of memory, giddiness, &c. This disease is often caused by bad or scrofulous blood, by suppressed skin diseases, scrofula, measels, scarlet fever, psoriasis, syphilis and other contagious diseases, and is itself contagious. It often extends to the throat, producing hoarseness, bronchitis and CONSUMPTION, if neglected. It is a TERTIARY form of CANCER, DESTROYING NOSE and THROAT when too long neglected.

Dr. JONES is the ONLY physician in the United States who thoroughly understands curing the DANGEROUS and OFFENSIVE diseases. He destroys the offensive smell in FIVE MINUTES, and relieves the sufferer in every way AT ONCE, and CURES the disease in a short time.

All letters must contain five red stamps.

ME

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—With a small capital, to take an interest in a well established and well conducted seminary of this city. Must be competent to teach the ordinary English branches, and well versed in book-keeping. Address W. H., this office, stating where an interview may be had. 1 d

WANTED—2 to 3 canvassers, 1 herdsman, 6 garden laborers, 1 man and wife, for railroad hands, 50 farm hands, 3 coachmen, 1 waiter, 1 house servant, 2 store-boys, 10 porters with wife to do the work, 2 saddlers for 2 horses each, 2 cooks, 1 nurse, 1 chambermaid, 1 seamstress, 1 dressmaker, 1 milliner, 1 cook, 1 waiter

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

	Arrive.	Depart.
[illegible]	7:00 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
[illegible]	7:00 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
[illegible]	7:00 P.M.	7:30 P.M.